(2), the bottles containing the article bore no labels containing a statement of the quantity of the contents; Section 502 (f) (1), the directions on the bottle labels, "1 table-spoonful three times a day," were inadequate since they provided for taking the article three times each day, whereas the article was a laxative and should be taken only occasionally and as needed; and, Section 502 (f) (2), the labeling of the article failed to bear a warning that it should not be used in the presence of abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, or other symptoms of appendicitis; and its label also failed to warn that frequent and continued use of the article might lead to a dependence on laxatives to move the bowels.

DISPOSITION: May 3, 1946. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of $100 on each of the 6 counts of the information.

1905. Misbranding of B-I-F Combination. U. S. v. 54 Cartons of B-I-F Combination. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19940. Sample No. 3703-H.)

LIBEL FILED: May 27, 1946, Eastern District of Virginia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 26, 1946, by W. C. Hughes & Co., Inc., from Baltimore, Md.

PRODUCT: 54 cartons, each containing 2 bottles, of *B-I-F Combination* at Richmond, Va. One of the bottles contained *B-I-F Emulsion* and the other bottle contained *B-I-F Injection*. Examination showed that the *Emulsion* consisted essentially of balsam of copaiba, oil of cassia, sugar, glycerin, water, a gum, and a potassium compound; and that the *Injection* consisted essentially of zinc acetate, glycerin, a small proportion of carbolic acid, and water, colored with caramel.

LABEL, IN PART: (Carton) "B-I-F Combination Emulsion contains: Balsam Copaiba Oil Cassia, U. S. P. Potassium Hydroxide U. S. P. Powdered Acacia, U. S. P. Sugar Glycerin, U. S. P. Injection contains: Zinc Acetate U. S. P. Carbolic Acid U. S. P. Glycerin U. S. P. Caramel"; (both bottles) "Purchasers wishing to avoid attention in the use of this article, are advised to place the bottle in water a few moments after which this label can readily be removed."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statements in the labeling of the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article, when taken as directed, would be effective in the treatment of gonorrhea, whereas it would not be effective for such purpose; and, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use.

DISPOSITION: June 21, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1906. Misbranding of Thunderbird Laxative Botanical Tablets. U. S. v. 380 Boxes, 360 Boxes, and 1 Bulk Container of Thunderbird Laxative Botanical Tablets. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 19699, 20770. Sample Nos. 35457-H, 40458-H.)

LIBELS FILED: April 22 and August 30, 1946, Eastern District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of April 9 and August 11, 1946, from Columbus, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 740 boxes, each containing 30 tablets, and 1 bulk container containing 3,600 tablets known as *Thunderbird Laxative Botanical Tablets* at St. Louis and Salem, Mo., in the possession of Mrs. Ray C. Herbers (Madaline E. Ragan), the packer of the product.

LABEL, IN PART. (Boxes and bulk container) "Laxative Botanical Tablets," and "Active Ingredients: Cascara Bark, Aloin, Mandrake, Rhubarb, Aloes, Leptandrin, Oleoresin, Capsicum. Inactive Ingredients: Calcium Carbonate, Sugar"; (box only) "Thunderbird Laxative Botanical Tablets," and "Prepared * * * for Madaline E. Ragan * * * Centerton, Indiana."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use in stomach ulcers, high and low blood pressure, kidney, liver, and stomach troubles, rheumatism, female trouble, lost manhood, and disease contracted in youth, and also for putting lining on the stomach, causing piles to recede, and for neutralizing and eliminating uric acid, which were the conditions for which the article was recommended and suggested in its advertising disseminated at St. Louis, Mo., and sponsored by and on behalf of its packer; it also failed to bear adequate directions

for use in the treatment of piles, bleeding piles, aching muscles, joints, and tissues, cancer of the intestines, kidney stones, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, tapeworms, hookworms, gallstones, change of life, and for use to improve the appetite and elimination, which were the conditions for which the article was recommended and suggested in its advertising disseminated at Salem, Mo., and sponsored by and on behalf of its packer.

DISPOSITION: May 17 and October 7, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1907. Misbranding of Goodfreed's Formula No. 2 and Goodfreed's Inhalers. U. S. v. 1,000 Bottles of Goodfreed's Formula No. 2, 2,000 Goodfreed's Inhalers, and a number of circulars and placards. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19319. Sample No. 2988–H.)

LIBEL FILED: March 6, 1946, District of Columbia. The products were on the premises of the G. C. Murphy Co., Washington, D. C., in custody of B. L. Goodman, who represented himself to be a demonstrator and part owner of the business of Goodfreed Products, the packer and distributor.

PRODUCT: 300 2-ounce bottles, 300 4-ounce bottles, and 400 8-ounce bottles of *Goodfreed's Formula No. 2* and 2,000 *Goodfreed's Inhalers* at the G. C. Murphy Co., Washington, D. C., together with a number of circulars entitled "Goodfreed's Formula Australian Oil Brings Quick Relief to Thousands," a placard entitled "Formula No. 2 Marvelous Aid," and a placard entitled "Formula No. 2 Marvelous Relief." Examination indicated that the *Formula* was a mixture of volatile oils; and that the *Inhaler* was a glass tube containing absorbent material, with one end narrow to allow insertion into the nostrils. In addition to the representations in the labeling, oral representations were made on behalf of the manufacturer or packer of the products by B. L. Goodman to customers at the G. C. Murphy Co. It was represented orally that the products would be useful in prophylaxis against lobar pneumonia, asthma, ulcers, catarrh in the stomach, and colds in the kidneys; and that they would be useful as a treatment for pyorrhea, bleeding gums, and for lumbago, arthritis, neuritis, rheumatic or muscular fever, and aches and pains of any kind.

LABEL, IN PART: "Goodfreed's Formula No. 2 Contains: Eucalyptus Oil, Camphor Oil, Peppermint Oil, Menthol and Thymol."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the circulars and placards were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the articles would be effective in the treatment of asthma, catarrhal conditions, malaria, yellow fever, endemic fever, stiff joints, earache and pain, rose fever, hay fever, sinus trouble, bronchitis, coughs due to chest colds, rheumatic pains, lumbago, sciatica, swollen joints, arthritis, and neuritis; and that the articles would be effective as an active partner in the business of keeping well. The articles would not be effective for such purposes.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the articles failed to bear adequate directions for use in the treatment of rose fever, hay fever, sinus trouble, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, pyorrhea, bleeding gums, rheumatic pains, lumbago, sciatica, swollen joints, arthritis, neuritis, stiff joints, earache, malaria, yellow fever, endemic fever, and in the prophylaxis of lobar pneumonia, ulcers, catarrh in the stomach, and colds in the kidneys, which were the diseases, symptoms, and conditions for which the articles were offered in their labeling and in their advertising disseminated and sponsored by and on behalf of their manufacturer or packer.

DISPOSITION: April 15, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products and the printed matter were ordered destroyed. On May 1, 1946, the decree was amended to provide for the delivery to the Food and Drug Administration of the circulars, placards, and the stickers attached to shipping cartons.

1908. Misbranding of RX 5000. U. S. v. 44 Packages of RX 5000. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19990. Sample No. 47152–H.)

LIBEL FILED: June 11, 1946, District of Colorado.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 28, 1946, by the Hassenstein Co., from Hollywood, Calif.

PRODUCT: 44 packages of *RX 5000* at Denver, Colo. Examination showed that each package contained, among other things, 2 cartons, each containing 11 tablets; 1 carton containing 6 capsules; and 3 ampuls containing a liquid. Analysis showed that the tablets consisted essentially of iron sulfate, plant